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Applicant:	James M. Robl et al.	Confirmation No.:	4828
Serial No.:	10/705,519	Art Unit:	1632
Filed:	November 10, 2003	Examiner:	Deborah Crouch
Customer No.:	21559		
Title:	TRANSGENIC UNGULATES HAVING REDUCED PRION PROTEIN ACTIVITY AND USES THEREOF		

DECLARATION OF DR. YOSHIMI KUROIWA TRAVERSING GROUNDS OF REJECTION OVER GOOD

Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132 and regarding the rejection of claims 1-6, 25-32, and 35-38 for anticipation by Good et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0069423; hereafter "Good"), I declare:

1. I am an inventor of the subject matter that is described and claimed in the above-captioned patent application. My curriculum vita is attached.

2. To the best of my knowledge, we are the first to produce prion protein (PrP) knockout bovines. In my opinion, the methods of producing PrP knockout cells and bovines disclosed in Good are insufficient to allow one skilled in the art to produce any cells or bovines, and one considering Good alone would not believe that prion knockout cows could be produced.

3. Good intended to isolate the bovine PrP genomic fragment by screening a bovine genomic library using a DNA probe prepared from mouse PrP gene. As stated by Good, "[n]one [of the genomic fragments identified] contained sequences of PrP which could be used to construct a targeting vector." (page 12,

paragraph 0122). Thus, Good failed in a first attempt even to obtain genomic fragments to begin construction of a targeting vector. In a second attempt, Good decided to amplify the bovine PrP genomic fragment by PCR and constructed one KO vector. That vector is shown in Fig. 5 of Good. Good attempted to combine this vector with genomic DNA. As stated by Good, "it failed." (page 12, paragraph 0126). This vector is the only example that was actually used in an attempt to produce PrP knockout cells. Good failed to produce any experimental evidence that the methods described were operative. Indeed, both actual experiments described in the application were failures.

4. Good also proposed alternative KO constructs, as shown in Fig. 12 and described in Example 2 on page 16. In general, in the field of production of transgenic mammals, it is important for scientists purporting to achieve a result to provide specific information on the reagents and conditions used in order to allow third parties to duplicate any results. Good did not provide sufficient information for one skilled in the art to make the proposed vectors without a substantial amount of experimentation, the success of each step of which is uncertain.

First, Good failed to provide any information in paragraph 0156 on how to determine whether the bovine PrP genomic DNA fragment shown in Fig. 12 would be isolated from the genomic library in a form capable of being successfully employed in a targeting vector. In the art, restriction map information and partial sequence information would be important to exploit an isolated genomic DNA fragment.

Furthermore, the complexity of the genomic library and the number of individual phage to be screened will determine whether the genomic DNA fragment can be isolated. As the genomic DNA fragment necessary for vector construction was not isolated from the genomic library using a ^{32}P-labeled mouse PrP probe in paragraph 0122, it is uncertain whether the genomic DNA fragment could be successfully isolated using the same genomic library and a non-isotopic

probe, as proposed in EXAMPLE 2. Generally, a ^{32}P-labeled probe is more sensitive than a non-isotopic probe. Thus, one skilled in the art would be unsure whether the method described by Good would succeed.

Good further fails to provide any specific guidance in paragraph 0158 on how to construct the targeting vector shown in Fig. 12. The feasibility of constructing the vector as envisioned will depend on the genomic DNA fragment that might be isolated and the kinds of restriction enzymes that will be available for modification of the genomic DNA fragment. Since successful construction of a targeting vector is critical to the success of Good's methods, specific information of how to construct the targeting vector should be provided. A third party could not readily build the vector proposed by Good because of this lack of information on how pieces of the vector would be joined.

Finally, Good fails to provide information on the structure of the targeting vector just before the electroporation in paragraph 0165. For example, no guidance on whether the vector is in circular or linear form is provided, and, if the form is linear, no information is provided on how to linearize the vector. Because circular vectors are not integrated as efficiently as linear vectors, one skilled in the art should be provided with information on both the form of the vector and the conditions under which it is to be transfected into a cell.

5. The processes described in the present application are distinct from those of Good. First, our methods described in the application have been used to produce PrP knockout cells and living bovines. In addition, the specification describes the identification of a genomic PrP DNA fragment (page 46, lines 11-17 and page 55, lines 13-20) and provides exemplary targeting vectors and methods for their construction (page 46, lines 17-30, page 47, lines 12-23, and page 55, lines 20-30), structural information on the vector and methods of animal cloning (page 55, line 30 – page 56, line 26 and page 58, line 28 – page 59, line 19), and a diagnostic PCR to genotype the cells after drug selection (page 56, line 28 – page

57, line 25 and page 59, line 21 – page 61, line 17). Furthermore, the specification provides data showing that hemizygous and homozygous KO cells were actually produced using the described methods (Example 1, pages 54-61). In addition, as described in my Declaration regarding the enablement of the present application, we have produced PrP knockout bovines using the same methods described in the application. One skilled in the art could reproducibly produce PrP knockout cells and bovines using the methods of the present application.

6. All statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patents issued thereon.

11 Sep 2006
Date

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September 07, 2006

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Master Thesis entitled "Development of system for screening of genomically imprinted genes"

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Publication list

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TECHNICAL REPORTS

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Sequential targeting of the genes encoding immunoglobulin-μ and prion protein in cattle

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Gene targeting is accomplished using embryonic stem cells in the mouse but has been successful, only using primary somatic cells followed by embryonic cloning, in other species. Gene targeting in somatic cells versus embryonic stem cells is a challenge; consequently, there are few reported successes and none include the targeting of transcriptionally silent genes or double targeting to produce homozygotes. Here, we report a sequential gene targeting system for primary fibroblast cells that we used to knock out both alleles of a silent gene, the bovine gene encoding immunoglobulin-μ (*IGHM*), and produce both heterozygous and homozygous knockout calves. We also carried out sequential knockout targeting of both alleles of a gene that is active in fibroblasts, encoding the bovine prion protein (*PRNP*), in the same genetic line to produce doubly homozygous knockout fetuses. The sequential gene targeting system we used alleviates the need for germline transmission for complex genetic modifications and should be broadly applicable to gene functional analysis and to biomedical and agricultural applications.

Gene targeting by homologous recombination is a powerful method of specifically modifying a gene of interest used extensively for gene functional analysis in mice[1–3]. Gene targeting is accomplished in the mouse using embryonic stem (ES) cells, but in essentially all other species, ES cells suitable for gene targeting are not available. The few reports on gene targeting in other mammalian species used primary somatic cells followed by embryonic cloning[4–7]; in some instances, the embryos were then used to produce cloned offspring. Gene targeting in primary somatic cells is a challenge[8–12] because somatic cells have a relatively short lifespan, which limits selection of properly targeted cell colonies, and a low frequency of homologous recombination[11] compared with mouse ES cells. Because of these limitations, success in somatic cell gene targeting has been achieved for only a couple of genes that were transcriptionally active in the cell line used for targeting and only in sheep and pig. Transcriptionally active genes are more amenable to gene targeting than silent genes, because they have a higher frequency of homologous recombination[5,8] and correctly targeted cells can be easily selected by having the targeted gene promoter drive expression of a selection marker. Application of this 'promoter-less' positive selection[4–7] is limited to transcriptionally active genes in the somatic cells.

To fully evaluate the consequences of a genetic modification, both alleles of the gene must be targeted. In mice, this is generally done by breeding heterozygous knockout founders to produce a homozygous knockout inbred line. But breeding to homozygosity is severely impeded in species that have a long generation interval, such as cows, sheep and pigs, and that are negatively impacted by the consequences of inbreeding. In pigs, two innovative approaches have been used to circumvent the long generation interval and low rate of homologous recombination for targeting the second allele of the gene encoding α-(1,3)-galactocyltransferase. Heterozygous knockout fibroblasts were selected *in vitro* for lacking enzymatic activity resulting either from a spontaneous point mutation in the second allele of the gene[13] or from mitotic recombinants[14]. Unfortunately, these approaches are neither useful for silent genes nor widely applicable for active genes.

In this study, we developed a broadly applicable and rapid method for generating multiple gene targeting events in cattle. The method consists of sequential application of gene targeting by homologous recombination and rejuvenation of cell lines by production of cloned fetuses (Fig. 1). We used this procedure to demonstrate the first successful targeting of a transcriptionally silent gene and production of both heterozygous and homozygous knockout calves. We also targeted a second gene, resulting in doubly homozygous knockout bovine fetuses and cell lines.

RESULTS

Targeting the first allele of *IGHM*

We chose to target *IGHM*, which is transcriptionally silent in fibroblasts. We characterized this gene in a male Holstein fetal fibroblast cell line (6939) to identify a polymorphic marker DNA sequence, outside the knockout vector sequence, that could be used to distinguish the two alleles (allele A and allele B; Fig. 2a). We constructed the first knockout vector using *IGHM* genomic fragments from around the

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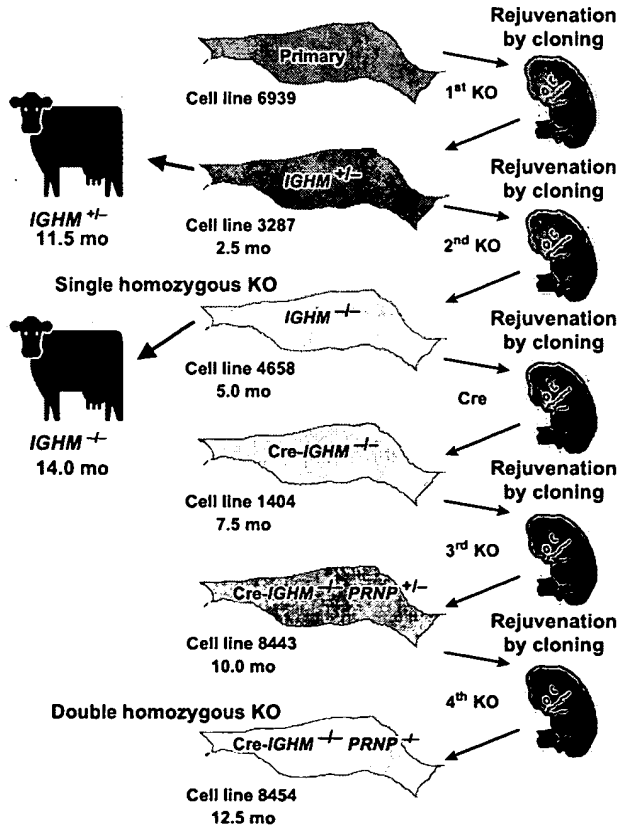
constant μ exon 2 region, which was derived from a nonisogenic Holstein genomic library. The knockout vector used to target the first allele contained a diphtheria toxin A (DT-A) gene[15] as a negative selection marker and a *puro* selection marker driven by a mouse PGK promoter, flanked by *lox*P sequences and followed by a transcriptional and translational STOP[16] cassette (pBCμΔKOpuro; **Fig. 2a**). We electroporated fetal fibroblasts from cell line 6939 with the first knockout vector to produce 446 wells resistant to puromycin. We split the wells on day 14 and screened half the cells by PCR (primer pairs puroF2 × puroR2; **Fig. 2a**) to identify wells containing correctly targeted cells. Initially, six wells seemed to contain correctly targeted cells. To exclude wells giving a false positive result, we subjected all the PCR products to bidirectional sequencing analysis with the puroF2 and puroR2 primers. Two wells (147 and 384; 0.45%) were correctly targeted and contained heterozygous *IGHM* knockout (*IGHM*$^{+/-}$) cells. On the basis of polymorphic differences identified by sequence analysis, we determined that the knockout vector was integrated into allele A in well 384 and into allele B in well 147.

Generating *IGHM*$^{+/-}$ fetuses and calves

We used the remaining cells from the two wells for embryonic cloning to generate fetuses and rejuvenate the cell lines. Pregnancy rate at 40 days of gestation was 50% (15 of 30, two embryos per recipient; **Table 1**), and at 60 days of gestation, we collected six fetuses and re-established fibroblasts. Three of six fetuses (2184-1, 2184-2 and 3287) were *IGHM*$^{+/-}$ (**Fig. 2b**) as confirmed by the PCR (primer pairs puroF2 × puroR2) and sequence analysis. Nontargeted fetuses probably resulted either from nontargeted cells that coexisted with the targeted cells in the wells or from loss of the transgene due to lack of selection pressure during fetal development. Both fetuses 2184-1 and 2184-2 were derived from well 384, where the knockout vector was integrated into allele A, and fetus 3287 was from well 147, where the knockout vector was integrated into allele B. We produced cloned *IGHM*$^{+/-}$ embryos from all three regenerated cell lines and transferred them to 153 recipients to produce 13 (8%, **Table 1**) healthy *IGHM*$^{+/-}$ calves, whose genotypes were confirmed by PCR (**Fig. 2c**) and sequence analysis (data not shown).



Targeting the second allele of *IGHM*

To target the second allele of *IGHM*, we prepared a second knockout vector in which the *puro* selection marker was replaced with a *neo* gene driven by an ST (SV40 promoter and thymidine kinase enhancer) promoter. In attempting to target the second allele of a gene, there is the possibility that the targeting vector will undergo homologous recombination with the integrated targeting vector, resulting in replacement of the knockout vector in the previously targeted allele rather than disruption of the intact allele. This is a problem particularly if the first targeting vector has a strong bias for one allele. This was not observed with our first, nonisogenic, knockout vector, indicating either that the two alleles had similar sequences or that polymorphisms had an equal effect on targeting efficiency. We assumed the latter and determined whether the frequency of targeting of allele A could be enhanced by constructing a second knockout vector in which the short homologous arm was replaced with a PCR-derived sequence amplified directly from allele A of the cell line 6939 (this vector was designated pBCμΔNKOneo).

We used all three *IGHM*$^{+/-}$ cell lines (2184-1 and 2184-2, targeted in allele A; 3287, targeted in allele B) for targeting with the second knockout vector (**Fig. 2a**). In cell lines 2184-1 and 2184-2, we screened 1,211 wells resistant to G418 by PCR (primer pairs neoF3 × neoR3; **Fig. 2a**) and then carried out sequence analysis. Five wells contained correctly targeted cells. In two of them (0.17%), the vector was integrated into the intact allele B, producing homozygous knockout (*IGHM*$^{-/-}$) cells, and in three wells, the targeting vector in allele A was replaced. In cell line 3287, we screened 569 wells resistant to G418 by PCR (primer pairs neoF3 × neoR3; **Fig. 2a**) and then carried out sequence analysis. Seven wells contained correctly targeted cells. In six of them (1.1%), the vector was integrated into the intact allele A, producing *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ cells, and in one well, the targeting vector in allele B was replaced. Overall, the vector had a bias of 6:1 for intact allele A to allele B and was more efficient for homozygous targeting when used with cell line 3287 in which allele B was first targeted, as expected.

Figure 1 Procedure for sequential gene targeting in bovine primary fibroblasts. Holstein fetal fibroblasts (6939) were targeted and wells containing targeted cells were then selected and cloned to generate *IGHM*$^{+/-}$ fetuses. The *IGHM*$^{+/-}$ cell line (3287) was then used to produce calves and to target the second allele of *IGHM*. Once again, cells were selected and regenerated by production of fetuses. Fetuses were collected to produce *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ cell lines, analyze *IGHM* expression and produce calves. An *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ cell line (4658) was transfected with a Cre-recombinase expression plasmid to remove both *neo* and *puro* genes simultaneously. A third round of embryonic cloning then generated cloned fetuses and cell lines in which both *neo* and *puro* selection marker genes were excised. One Cre-excised *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ fibroblast cell line (1404) was used for a third round of gene targeting to produce triply targeted Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{+/-}$ fetuses and cell lines. One cell line (8334) was subjected to the fourth round of gene targeting to produce doubly homozygous knockout (Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{-/-}$) fetuses and cell lines and to analysis of *PRNP* expression. A representative time line for each step is indicated. KO, knockout.

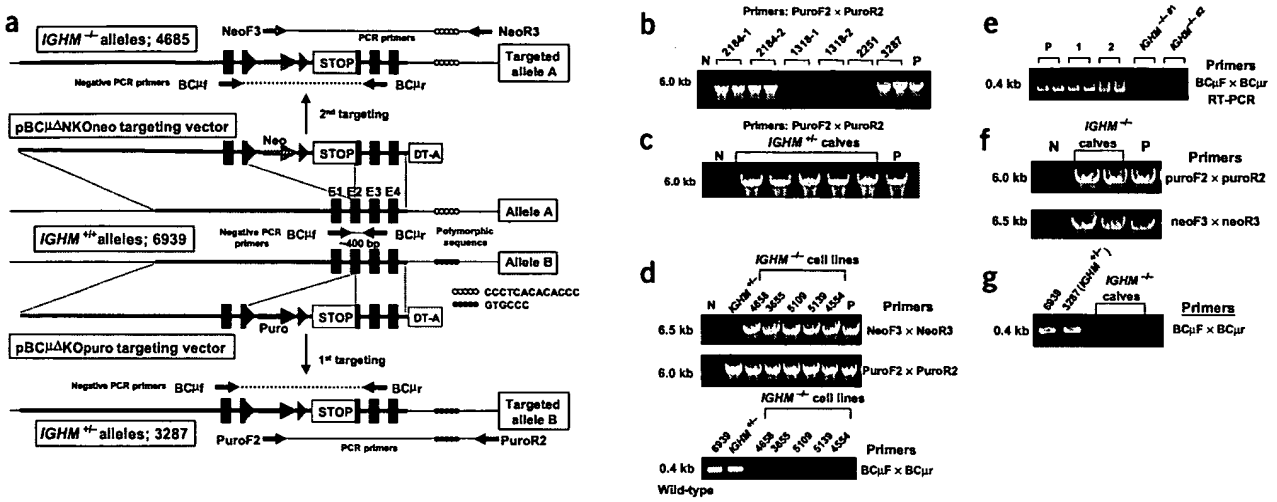


Figure 2 Sequential targeting of *IGHM* in primary bovine fibroblasts. (**a**) Structure of *IGHM* constant region locus in cell line 6939, the *puro* and *neo* vectors used for the first and second round of targeting, respectively, and the genomic PCR assay used for the first and second targeting events. In fibroblasts of cell line 6939, polymorphic sequences were found to distinguish allele A and allele B, as indicated. (**b**) Identification of $IGHM^{+/-}$ fetuses by genomic PCR. N, negative control; P, positive control. Cell lines 2184-1, 2184-2 and 3287 were $IGHM^{+/-}$. (**c**) Genotyping of $IGHM^{+/-}$ calves by genomic PCR. N, negative control; P, positive control. Five $IGHM^{+/-}$ calves were genotyped and all contained correctly targeted cells from the first targeting event. (**d**) Identification of $IGHM^{-/-}$ fetuses and fibroblasts by genomic PCR. N, negative control; P, positive control. 6939 is the original fibroblast cell line. Cell lines 4658, 3655, 5109, 5139 and 4554 contained correctly targeted cells from both targeting events but no wild-type alleles. (**e**) RT-PCR analysis of *IGHM* expression in mRNA extracted from spleen in 90-d-old fetuses. Clear expression was detected from a positive control (P) and the wild-type (6939) fetuses but not from $IGHM^{-/-}$ fetuses. (**f**,**g**) Genotyping of $IGHM^{-/-}$ calves by genomic PCR. N, negative control; P, positive control. (**f**) Two $IGHM^{-/-}$ calves were genotyped and contained correctly targeted cells from targeting events at both alleles but (**g**) no wild-type alleles.

Generating $IGHM^{-/-}$ fetuses and calves

We selected two $IGHM^{-/-}$ wells (76 and 91) derived from cell line 3287 for embryonic cloning to generate fetuses and rejuvenate the cell lines. Overall pregnancy rate for $IGHM^{-/-}$ fetuses at 40–50 days of gestation was 45% (40 of 89; **Table 1**). At 45 days of gestation, we collected and evaluated 5 fetuses derived from well 76 and 15 fetuses from well 91. All 5 from well 76 (**Fig. 2d**) and 3 of 15 from well 91 (data not shown) contained correctly targeted cells specific for the first and second targeting events (primer pairs puroF2 × puroR2 and neoF3 × neoR3), as shown by PCR. PCR results were confirmed by sequence analyses and negative PCR[17] results (primer pairs bCμf × bCμr; **Fig. 2a**) for the wild-type alleles (**Fig. 2d**). We confirmed functional knockout by generating 90-day fetuses from regenerated $IGHM^{-/-}$ fibroblasts and evaluating *IGHM* expression in spleen cells. Absence of expression was confirmed by RT-PCR (primers pairs bCμf × bCμr; **Fig. 2e**). We created cloned embryos from five $IGHM^{-/-}$ cell lines and transferred them to recipients for development to term. Eight calves (6%; **Table 1**) were born recently and were confirmed to be $IGHM^{-/-}$ by PCR (**Fig. 2f**) and sequence analyses (data not shown), verifying that sequential gene targeting and successive rounds of cell rejuvenation are compatible with full-term development of healthy homozygous knockout calves (**Fig. 2g**).

Table 1 Production of cloned fetuses and calves from *IGHM*- and *PRNP*-targeted fibroblasts

Type of modification	End point[a]	Number of recipients implanted	Number of pregnancies at 40–45 d (%)	Number of live calves (%)
$IGHM^{+/-}$	Fetus	30	15 (50)	–
$IGHM^{+/-}$	Calf	153	99 (65)	13 (8)
$IGHM^{-/-}$	Fetus	89	40 (45)	–
$IGHM^{-/-}$	Calf	137	86 (63)	8 (6)
Cre/$IGHM^{-/-}$	Fetus	60	21 (35)	–
Cre/$IGHM^{-/-}$/$PRNP^{+/-}$	Fetus	39	28 (71)	–
Cre/$IGHM^{-/-}$/$PRNP^{-/-}$	Fetus	67	46[b] (68)	–

[a]Fetuses were produced from selected colonies and calves were produced from rejuvenated cryopreserved cell lines. [b]After removing fetuses from 26 pregnant recipients, 15 pregnancies were left to continue to full term and 9 of them were confirmed pregnant at 60 d.

Excising *neo* and *puro* in $IGHM^{-/-}$ fibroblasts

Sequential gene targeting requires a strategy for antibiotic selection of a newly integrated targeting vector in a cell line that already contains one or multiple antibiotic selection markers. The simplest approach is to use a different selection marker gene for each targeting event, but this approach limits the number of targeting events that may take place in a cell line. Another approach is to remove the selection markers using a Cre-*lox*P recombination system, as has been done in mouse ES cells[18]. Unexpectedly, the selection marker genes were not expressed in our regenerated *IGHM*-targeted fibroblasts, probably because reprogramming of the fibroblasts after embryonic cloning silenced the newly integrated sequence as part of the silent *IGHM* locus. Although selection marker removal was not necessary for further targeting in our $IGHM^{-/-}$ fibroblasts, we evaluated whether it was possible to remove the selection markers by transfection with a Cre recombinase expression plasmid. Because we intended

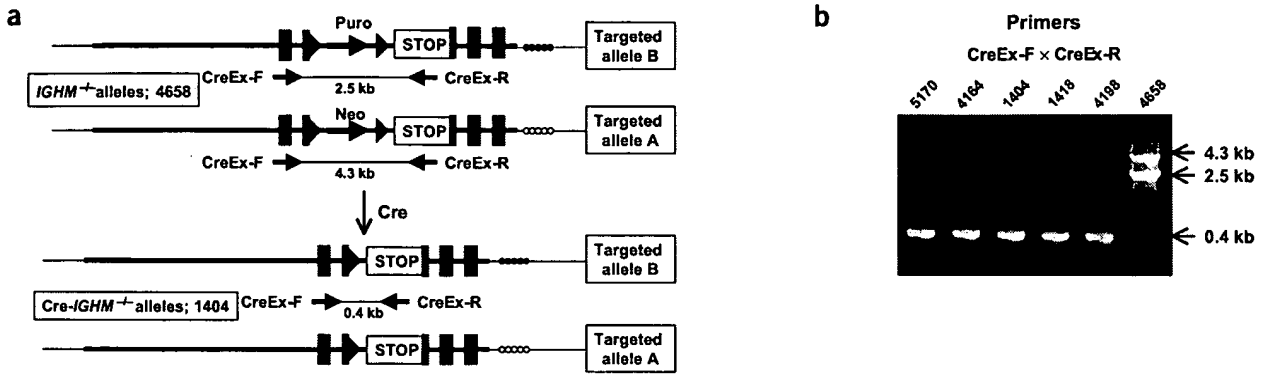


Figure 3 Removal of both *neo* and *puro* genes by Cre-*loxP* system. (**a**) Structure of alleles of *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ cell line 4658 and the genomic PCR assay for Cre-*loxP*-mediated removal of selection marker genes. (**b**) Identification of Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ fetuses and fibroblasts by genomic PCR. Before introduction of Cre, 2.5-kb (*puro*) and 4.3-kb (*neo*) PCR products were detected in cell line 4658. A 0.4-kb band is detected in five Cre-excised fetuses.

Cre recombinase to be expressed transiently, we used a circular plasmid and restricted antibiotic selection to the first 3 days of culture. We used bovine *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ cell line 4658 for transfection and evaluated 24 selected wells by PCR for excision of the antibiotic selection genes from the targeted alleles (**Fig. 3a**). Multiple wells showed evidence of excision of both *puro* and *neo* genes, and we chose one for fetal cloning and regeneration of cell lines. Pregnancy rate at 40–50 days of gestation was 35% (21 of 60; **Table 1**). We recovered five fetuses, all of which had both selection markers removed (**Fig. 3b**), but all except fetus 1404 had the Cre recombinase plasmid integrated into the genome (data not shown). These results indicate that Cre-*loxP* recombination can be used to remove selection markers in somatic cells. Routine use in this system, however, will require improvements to reduce the integration frequency of the Cre expression plasmid.

Targeting the first allele of *PRNP*

To evaluate the possibility of sequentially targeting a second gene, we subjected Cre-excised *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ (Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$) fibroblasts (cell line 1404) to a third round of targeting to disrupt *PRNP*. We first characterized this gene to identify a polymorphic sequence, outside the knockout vector sequence, to distinguish the two alleles (allele C and allele D; **Fig. 4a**). The vector comprised nonisogenic sequences derived from the region around exon 3 of *PRNP* and the DT-A gene, the *neo* selection marker driven by the ST promoter, flanked by *loxP* sequences and followed by the STOP cassette (pBPrP(H)KOneo; **Fig. 4a**). We transfected cells with the third knockout vector and screened 203 G418-resistant wells by PCR. We identified 13 (6.4%) wells with cells that had a heterozygous knockout in *PRNP* on the Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ background (Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{+/-}$; primer pairs neoF7 × neoR7; **Fig. 4a**

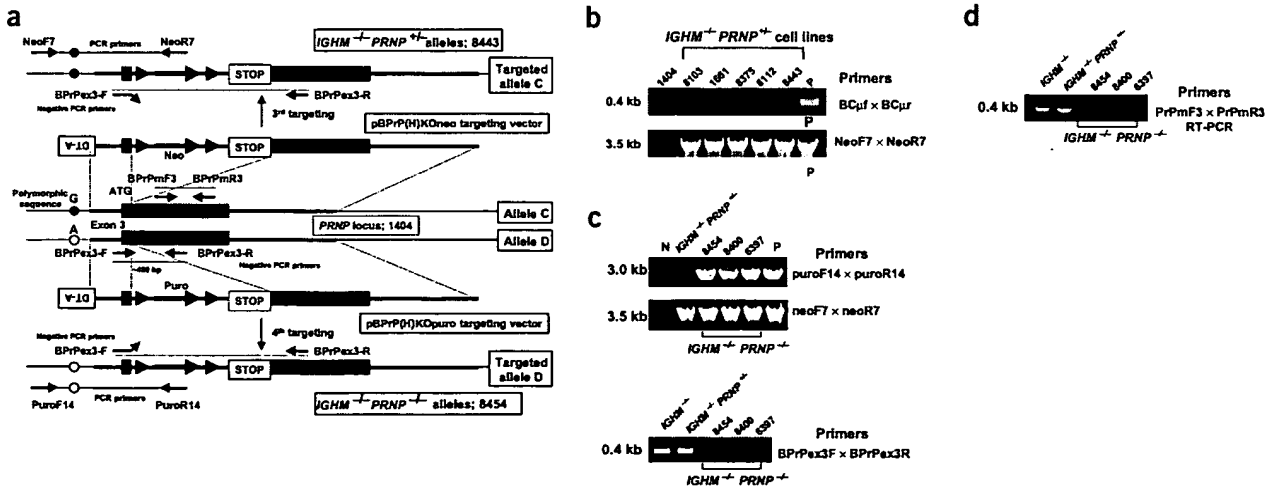


Figure 4 Sequential targeting of *PRNP* in *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ fibroblasts. (**a**) Structure of the *PRNP* locus in Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ cell line 1404, *neo* and *puro* vectors used for the third and fourth rounds of targeting and the genomic PCR assay. (**b**) Identification of the triply targeted fetuses and fibroblast cell lines by positive and negative genomic PCR. P, positive control; cell line 1404, negative control. Cell lines derived from fetuses 8103, 1661, 8375, 8112 and 8443 contained correctly targeted cells from *PRNP* targeting and no wild-type *IGHM* alleles. (**c**) Identification of doubly homozygous knockout fibroblasts by genomic PCR. P, positive control; N, negative control. *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ fetal cell line 4658 and Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{+/-}$ cell line 8443 are indicated. Cell lines 8454, 8400 and 6397 contained correctly targeted cells from the third and fourth targeting events but no wild-type alleles. (**d**) RT-PCR analysis of doubly homozygous knockout fetuses. Expression was observed in fetuses 4658 and 8443 but not in doubly homozygous knockout fetuses.

and data not shown). Sequence analysis showed that the third knockout vector was integrated into allele C of *PRNP* in all the positive wells. We used some wells for cloning to generate 28 pregnancies at 45 days of gestation (71%; **Table 1**). We collected five fetuses, all of which contained correctly targeted cells with the vector integrated into allele C of *PRNP*, as confirmed by PCR (primer pairs neoF7 × neoR7; **Fig. 4b**) and sequencing analyses (data not shown). Furthermore, we detected no amplification of wild-type *IGHM* alleles (primer pairs bCμf × bCμr; **Fig. 4b**), as expected. Targeting efficiency for *PRNP*, which is transcriptionally active in bovine fibroblasts, was substantially higher than for *IGHM* (6.4% versus 0.63%, respectively), which is not expressed in fibroblast cells.

Targeting the second allele of *PRNP*

To examine the feasibility of quadruple targeting to produce doubly homozygous knockout fetuses and cell lines, we transfected the triply targeted cell line (8443, Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{+/-}$) with a fourth knockout vector for the remaining allele of *PRNP*. We constructed the vector by replacing the *neo* gene with the *puro* gene (pBPrP(H)KOpuro; **Fig. 4a**) in the *PRNP* targeting vector used for the first allele. After selection and PCR screening (primer pairs puroF14 × puroR14; **Fig. 4a**), 17 (5.2%) wells contained targeted cells. Sequence analysis confirmed that the fourth knockout vector was integrated into allele D of *PRNP*, creating doubly homozygous knockout (Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{-/-}$) cells, in 16 wells. In the remaining well, the targeted sequence in allele C was replaced. We used cells from correctly targeted Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{-/-}$ wells for cloning to produce fetuses. The pregnancy rate derived from these embryos at 45 days of gestation was 68% (**Table 1**). We collected 18 fetuses, which were Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{-/-}$, as confirmed by PCR analysis using the targeting event-specific primer pairs puroF14 × puroR14 and neoF7 × neoR7 (**Fig. 4c**). Sequencing analyses confirmed integration of the third (*neo*) and fourth (*puro*) *PRNP* targeting vectors into alleles C and D, respectively. Furthermore, we carried out a negative PCR analysis to confirm the absence of wild-type *PRNP* alleles (primer pairs BPrPex3F × BPrPex3R; **Fig. 4c**) and *IGHM* alleles (primer pairs bCμf × bCμr; data not shown); as expected, all four knockouts were confirmed. To evaluate *PRNP* mRNA expression, we examined fibroblasts from one *IGHM*$^{-/-}$ fetus, one Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{+/-}$ fetus and three Cre-*IGHM*$^{-/-}$ *PRNP*$^{-/-}$ fetuses by RT-PCR. Functional disruption of *PRNP* expression was confirmed (**Fig. 4d**). These results indicate that multiple rounds of gene targeting, both for transcriptionally active and silent genes, were readily accomplished in a single somatic cell line using a cell rejuvenation approach.

DISCUSSION

In this study we demonstrate, for the first time, a sequential gene targeting strategy for primary somatic cells, which can be used for targeting multiple alleles of a gene or for targeting multiple genes. The system proved effective for targeting both transcriptionally silent and active genes, demonstrating broad application, and was compatible with development of healthy calves through at least two rounds of gene targeting. There was no indication that additional rounds of gene targeting compromised development of cloned embryos, as judged from pregnancy rates at 45–60 days of gestation (**Table 1**). Pregnancies with the doubly homozygous knockout fetuses are in progress and pregnancy rates are consistent with the results obtained in this study.

One advantage of the sequential gene targeting system is that the time required to produce an animal with multiple genetic modifications is greatly reduced compared with traditional breeding strategies. With sequential gene targeting, each targeting event required ~2.5 months from transfection to establishment of regenerated cell lines; therefore, homozygous targeted calves could be created in 14 months (5 months for targeting two alleles and 9 months of gestation) and doubly homozygous targeted calves, including Cre-mediated excision of selection genes, could be created in 21.5 months (**Fig. 1**). In contrast, for cattle, breeding a heterozygous founder to produce homozygous calves would require ~5 years and generation of double homozygotes from two heterozygous founders is impractical.

Several factors were important for maximizing targeting efficiency and for successfully producing rejuvenated cell lines and calves. Overall, frequency of homologous recombination at each targeting step was sufficiently high (0.4–6.4%) to produce at least a couple of targeted colonies from ~500 selected colonies that were screened by PCR in each experiment. The efficiency might be attributed to several conditions that were optimized specifically for bovine fibroblast targeting, including using appropriate promoters to maximize expression of positive selection marker genes, using the DT-A gene for negative selection[19], using contiguous regions of homology in the targeted gene loci, optimizing electroporation conditions[5] and cloning immediately after PCR selection with a modified system to facilitate reprogramming of the donor cells[20].

Using this sequential targeting strategy, complex genetic modifications, in large animal species, are not only feasible but relatively straightforward and should be useful for many applications. Targeting of multiple genes in large animals may be useful for producing new models for human disease, for producing various therapeutic proteins, for producing organs or tissues for transplantation into humans and for improving the efficiency of agricultural production. Gene targeting has many useful applications in science, medicine and industry and may be one of the most useful applications of somatic cell cloning technology. Currently, gene targeting using ES cells has been successful only in mice, but somatic cell cloning has been successful for many species[21–25]. The results obtained in this study indicate that complex genetic modifications can now be readily made for a wide variety of genes in many species.

METHODS

Constructing knockout vectors. We obtained a bovine genomic fragment around exon 2 of the *IGHM* constant region locus from nonisogenic Holstein genomic library by probing with a ^{32}P-labeled PCR fragment. We analyzed one genomic clone further by restriction mapping. We subcloned 7.2 kb of the *Bgl*II-*Xho*I genomic fragment (5′ homologous arm) and 2.0 kb of the *Bam*HI-*Bgl*II fragment (3′ homologous arm) around exon 2 into pBluescript II SK(-) (Stratagene) and then inserted *puro*, STOP cassettes (pBS302, Stratagene) and DT-A genes (pBCμΔKOpuro vector). To construct the second targeting vector, we carried out genomic PCR on cell line 6939. After digestion with *Bam*HI-*Bgl*II, this fragment replaced the 3′ short arm of the pBCμΔKOpuro vector. By sequencing, we confirmed that the *Bam*HI-*Bgl*II fragment was amplified from allele A. We replaced the *puro* gene with a *neo* gene (pBCμΔNKOneo vector). We obtained bovine genomic fragment around exon 3 of *PRNP* locus by screening the same Holstein genomic λ phage library with a ^{32}P-labeled DNA fragment amplified by PCR. We analyzed one genomic clone further by restriction mapping. We subcloned 8.3 kb of the *Bam*HI genomic fragment (3′ homologous arm) and 1.2 kb of the *Bam*HI-*Bgl*II fragment (5′ homologous arm) containing exon 3 into pBluescript II SK(-) and inserted both *neo* and STOP cassettes at the *Bam*HI site, which is behind the initial ATG codon. We also subcloned the DT-A gene (pBPrP(H)KOneo vector). Similarly, we constructed another knockout vector containing the *puro* gene (pBPrP(H)KOpuro vector). Primer sequences are available on request.

Cell culture and transfection. We cultured Holstein fetal male fibroblasts as previously described[26] and electroporated them with 30 μg of each targeting vector at 550 V and 50 μF by using a GenePulser II (Bio-rad). After 48 h, we selected the cells under 500 μg ml^{-1} of G418 or 1 μg ml^{-1} of puromycin for

2 weeks, picked the drug-resistant colonies and transferred them to replica plates, one for genomic DNA extraction (24-well plates) and the other for embryonic cloning (48-well plates).

Genomic PCR analyses. From the replica 24-well plates, we extracted fetus or ear biopsy genomic DNA from calves using a Puregene DNA extraction kit (GentraSystem). To identify each homologous recombination event that occurred at the *IGHM* locus, we used primer pairs puroF2, puroR2, neoF3 and neoR3 (**Fig. 2a**). PCR was done in 30 cycles of 98 °C for 10 s and 68 °C for 8 min. For negative PCR, we used primer pairs BCμf and BCμr (**Fig. 2a**) in 40 cycles of PCR composed of 98 °C for 10 s, 62 °C for 30 s and 72 °C for 1 min. In the case of the *PRNP* locus, we used primer pairs neoF7, neoR7, puroF14 and puroR14 (**Fig. 4a**). PCR was done in 30 cycles of 98 °C for 10 s and 68 °C for 5 min. For negative PCR, we used primer pairs BPrPexF and BPrPexR (**Fig. 4a**) in 40 cycles of PCR composed of 98 °C for 10 s, 62 °C for 30 s and 72 °C for 1 min. To detect the Cre-mediated excision, we carried out PCR with primer pair CreExF and CreExR (**Fig. 3a**) in 40 cycles of PCR composed of 98 °C for 10 s and 68 °C for 7 min. All the PCR products were separated on 0.8% agarose gels. Primer sequences are available on request.

Sequencing analysis of the PCR products. To confirm whether homologous recombination correctly occurred at each targeting step, we sequenced the amplified PCR products. We purified the PCR products through CHROMA SPIN-TE400 column (BD Biosciences Clontech) and sent them to ACGT for sequencing. Bidirectional sequencing was done with both the forward and reverse primers that were used for PCR. The allele into which each knockout vector was integrated was determined by polymorphisms in the sequence of the PCR products.

Embryonic cloning. We produced cloned fetuses and calves as described previously[20]. We enucleated *in vitro* matured oocytes 20 h after maturation. We permeabilized correctly targeted clones by incubating ~50–100,000 cells in suspension with 31.2 U Streptolysin O (Sigma) in 100 μl of Hank's balanced salt solution for 30 min in a water bath at 37 °C. Permeabilized cells were sedimented, washed and incubated with 40 μl of mitotic extract containing an ATP-generating system (1 mM ATP, 10 mM creatine phosphate and 25 μg ml^{-1} of creatine kinase) for 30 min at 38 °C. At the end of the incubation, we diluted the reaction mix, sedimented the cells and washed them. We fused these cells to enucleated oocytes, activated 28 h after maturation with 5 μM calcium ionophore for 4 min followed by 10 μg ml^{-1} of cycloheximide and 2.5 μg ml^{-1} of cytochalasin D for 5 h. After activation, we washed the embryos and cultured them with mouse fetal fibroblasts to the blastocyst stage *in vitro*. We selected grade 1 and 2 blastocysts and transferred them into synchronized recipients. All animal work was done following a protocol approved by the Transova Genetics Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

RT-PCR. We extracted RNA from spleens of wild-type (6939) and $IGHM^{-/-}$ fetuses using an RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen) and carried out first-strand cDNA synthesis using the Superscript first-strand synthesis system for RT-PCR (Invitrogen). We carried out PCR using primers BCμf and BCμr in 40 cycles composed of 98 °C for 10 s, 62 °C for 30 s and 72 °C for 1 min. We also extracted RNA from 4658 ($IGHM^{-/-}$), 8443 ($IGHM^{-/-}$ $PRNP^{+/-}$) and doubly homozygous knockout ($IGHM^{-/-}$ $PRNP^{-/-}$) fibroblasts and carried out first-strand cDNA synthesis as above. PCR was done using primers PrPmF3 and PrPmR3 in 40 cycles of 98 °C for 10 s, 62 °C for 30 s and 72 °C for 1 min. To detect expression of bovine β-actin mRNA, we used primers bBAF and bBAR in the same PCR condition (data not shown). To exclude the possibility of genomic DNA contamination, we carried out another RT-PCR without reverse transcriptase (data not shown). The PCR products were separated on 0.8% agarose gel. Primer sequences are available on request.

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COMPETING INTERESTS STATEMENT

The authors declare competing financial interests (see the *Nature Genetics* website for details).

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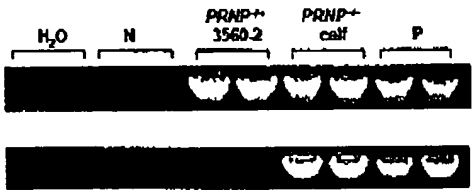
Exhibit 1

a

b



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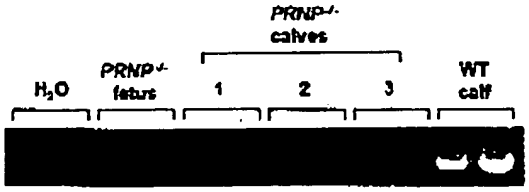

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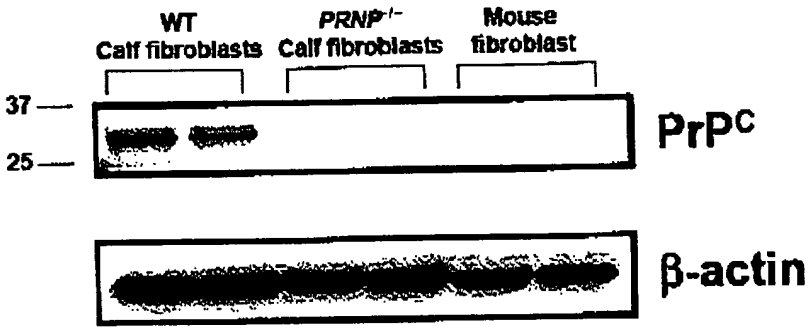
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PrPC
β-actin

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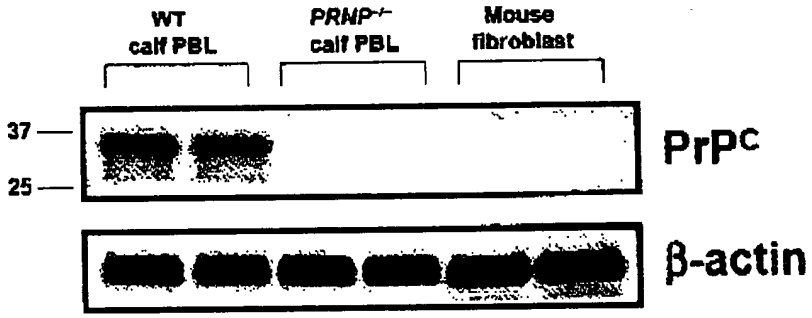
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calf PBL
Mouse
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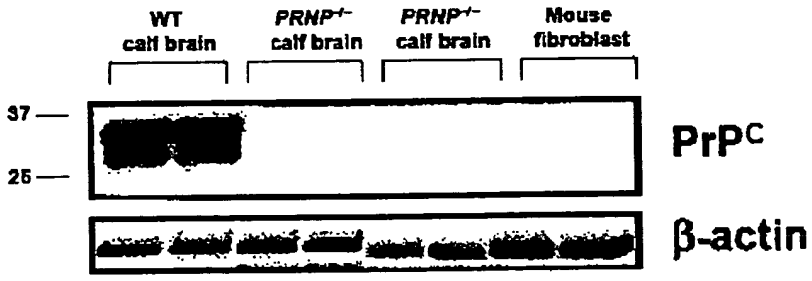
PrPC
β-actin

f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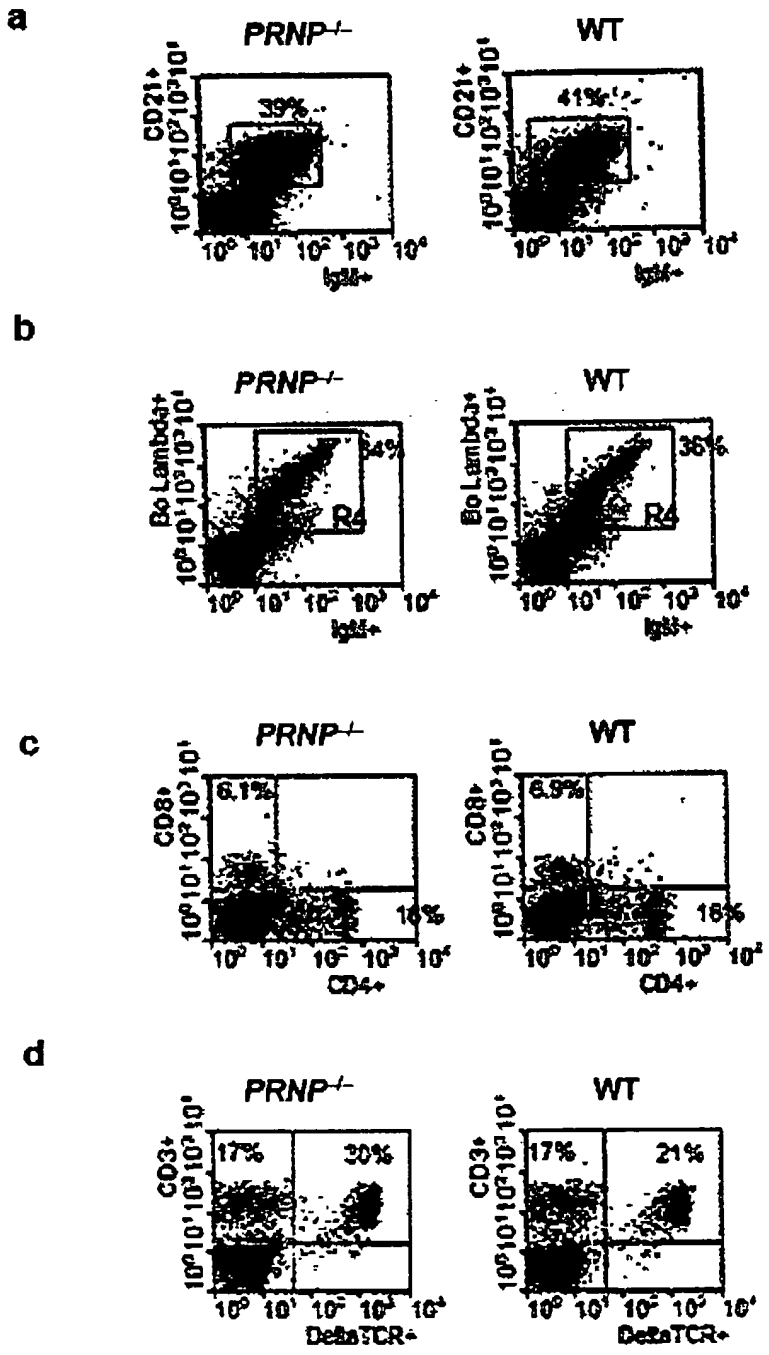
PrPC
β-actin

Exhibit 2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41%
IgM+
b
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WT
Bo Lambda+
R4
34%
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IgM+
c
PRNP-/-
WT
CD8+
6.1%
6.9%
16%
16%
CD4+
d
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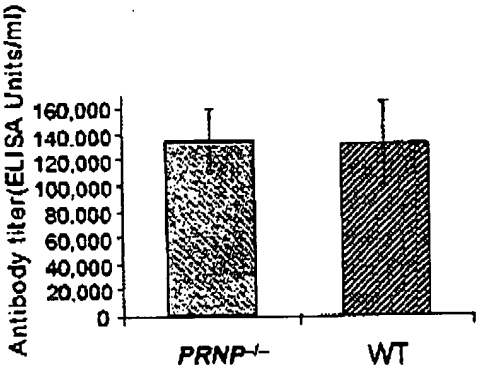
17%
30%
17%
21%
DeltaTCR+

e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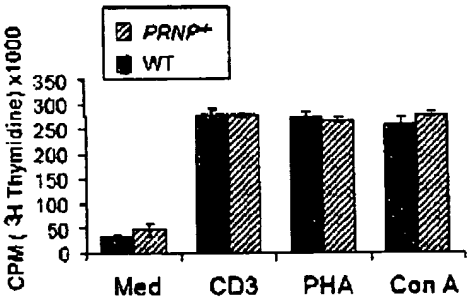
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
PRNP-/-
WT

f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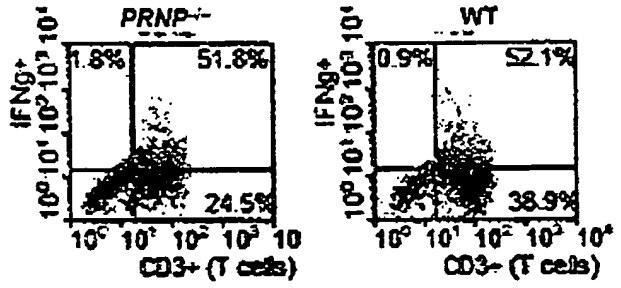
Med
CD3
PHA
Con A

g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IFNg+
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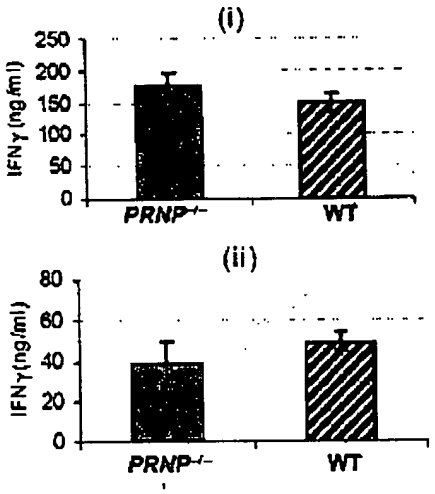
0.9%
52.1%
38.9%
CD3+ (T cells)
CD3+ (T cells)

h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250
200
150
100
50
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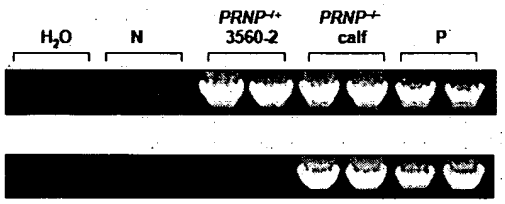
PRNP-/-
WT
(ii)
IFNγ(ng/ml)
80
60
40
20
0
PRNP-/-
WT

Exhibit 1

a

b



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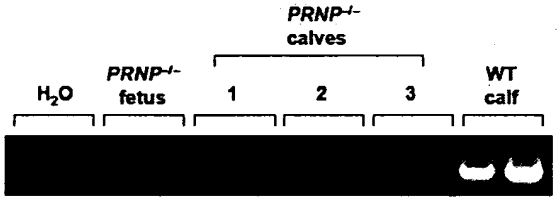

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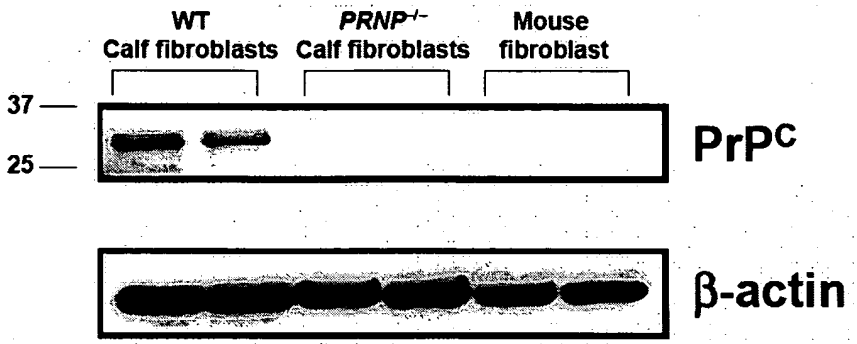
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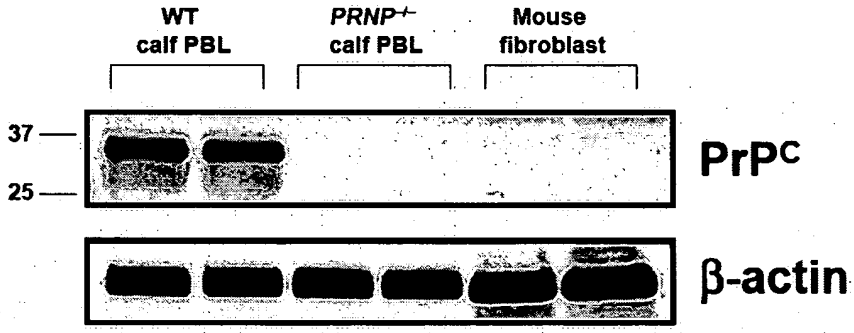
Calf fibroblasts
Mouse
fibroblast
37
25
PrPC
β-actin

e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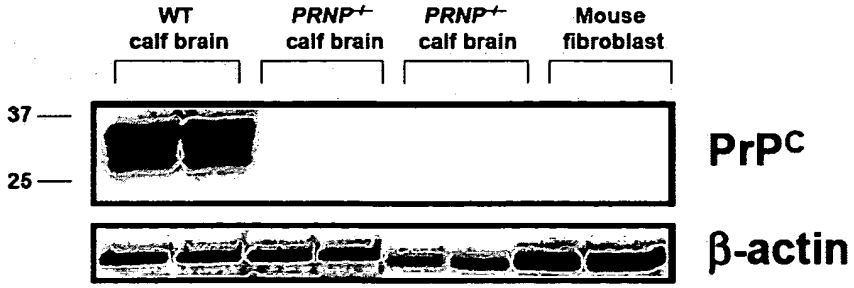
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PrPC
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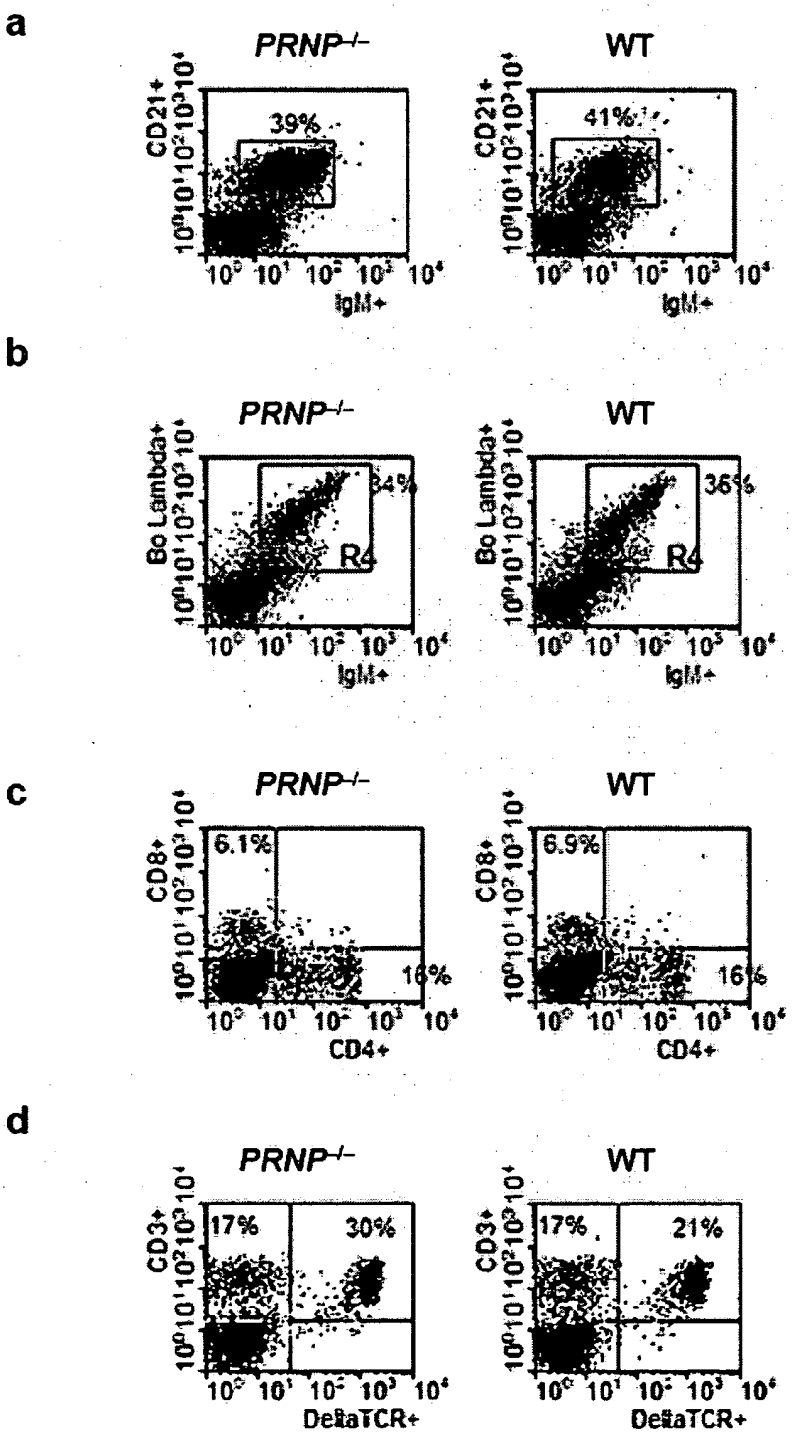
Exhibit 2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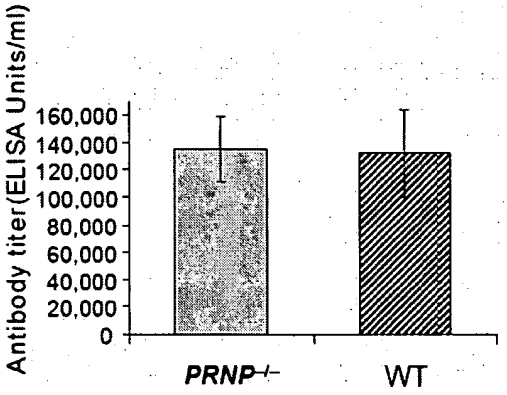
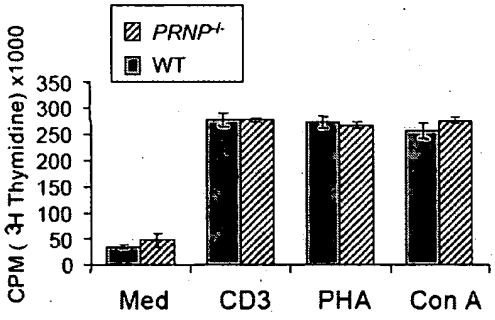
PRNP-/-
WT
CD21+
39%
41%
IgM+
b
PRNP-/-
WT
Bo Lambda+
34%
36%
R4
IgM+
c
PRNP-/-
WT
CD8+
6.1%
6.9%
16%
16%
CD4+
d
PRNP-/-
WT
CD3+
17%
30%
17%
21%
DeltaTCR+

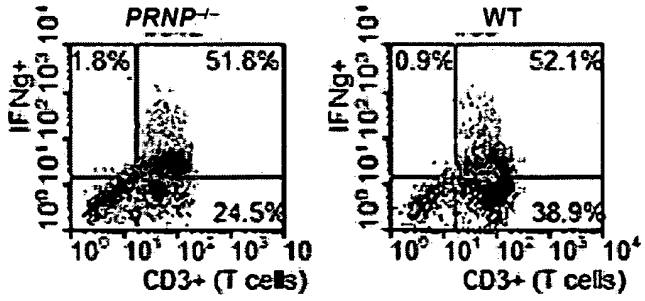
e


Antibody titer(ELISA Units/ml)
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
PRNP-/-
WT

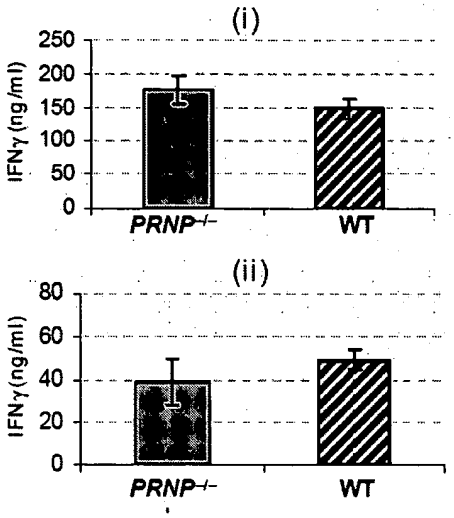
f


PRNP-/-
WT
CPM (3H Thymidine) x1000
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Med
CD3
PHA
Con A

g


PRNP-/-
WT
IFNg+
1.8%
51.6%
24.5%
0.9%
52.1%
38.9%
CD3+ (T cells)

h


(i)
250
200
150
100
50
0
IFNγ (ng/ml)
PRNP-/-
WT
(ii)
80
60
40
20
0
IFNγ (ng/ml)
PRNP-/-
WT